

W. On the coast it was exceeded at the Weather Bureau station at Tatoosh Island, Wash., when a 69-mile south wind (force 11) was recorded on the 25th.

In the Far East a typhoon, which originated in May, moved northward, then northeastward from Taiwan early in the month, and died out at sea east of Japan on the 6th. The gale report of the American steamer *China Arrow* has to do with the typhoon as it lay off the south coast of Japan on the 5th. A more detailed account of the storm will be found in the article immediately following this in the REVIEW. During the remainder of the month only a few unimportant depressions occurred over this part of the Pacific.

In the American Tropics east and southeast gales of force 8 to 9 were encountered by steamers off the Mexican coast between Acapulco and Manzanillo from the 28th to the 30th. It is believed, from a consideration of their direction, coupled with the fact of their progressive northward movement, although little depression of the barometer was observed, that a small cyclone may have been moving up the coast to seaward of the reporting vessels.

This June at Honolulu was the second driest and the third windiest on record. The average hourly velocity was 9.7 miles, but the maximum velocity was at the rate of only 28 miles an hour, from the northeast, on the 6th. The prevailing direction was east.

Fog was frequent and not far from normal in occurrence from southern California up the coast, and thence westward north of the 40th parallel to the Asiatic coast. Several vessels, sailing eastward from Japanese ports, encountered fog daily from time of departure until they were beyond midocean. The region from 40° to 50° N., lying between the western Aleutians and Japan, was one of three areas of maximum fog—over 50 per cent—shown on the current June chart. Of the other two, one lay over the eastern part of Bering Sea; the other off the California coast between San Diego and the 40th parallel. The American steamer *China Arrow*, reporting on fog observed at the northern entrance to Taiwan Channel on the 1st, said that although the sky was clear overhead, one "could not see a ship's length" ahead from the deck of the vessel.

## NOTES

Attention is here called to two intense cyclonic storms of the Southern Hemisphere—not to mention others of a seemingly minor nature—which the accompanying gale reports show to have occurred:

*South Pacific Ocean.*—The Dutch tanker *Scapas* was caught in the southeastern quadrant of a cyclone not far from Lord Howe Island, a few hundred miles off the eastern coast of Australia, during the afternoon of June 5. The cyclone, which had a known violence of force 11, appeared to be moving southeastward, since the vessel in its westward voyage to Sydney, encountered on the 6th the gales belonging to the northwest quadrant.

*South Atlantic Ocean.*—A violent cyclone occurred off the extreme lower Brazilian and the Uruguayan coast on

June 10 to 12, as indicated by the report of the Dutch Steamer *Alchiba*. The storm was apparently moving south or southeast, and was of close to hurricane intensity.

## TYPHOONS AND DEPRESSIONS

## TWO TYPHOONS IN THE PHILIPPINES AT THE END OF MAY AND BEGINNING OF JUNE, 1927

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[Weather Bureau, Manila, P. I.]

There were only two typhoons over the Philippines during the months of May and June, the rest of the two months having been remarkably calm even in the whole Far East.

*Typhoon over Luzon: May 26.*—This typhoon was probably formed about 600 miles to the east of San Bernardino Strait in about 12° latitude N., between 133° and 134° longitude E. It moved WNW. and reached Luzon during the night of the 25th. The center traversed Luzon rather deformed with signs of being divided into two centers when it reached the China Sea between 16° and 17° latitude N. and about 120° longitude E. The typhoon moved to the north on the 27th and 28th, and to NW. by N. on the 29th and 30th. On the 28th and 29th it moved very slowly to the west of Balintang Channel. The position of the center at 6 a. m. of the 27th to 31st was as follows:

May 27, 6 a. m., 118° 45' longitude E., 17° 15' latitude N.  
 May 28, 6 a. m., 118° 50' longitude E., 19° 20' latitude N.  
 May 29, 6 a. m., 118° 45' longitude E., 20° latitude N.  
 May 30, 6 a. m., 118° 10' longitude E., 21° 05' latitude N.  
 May 31, 6 a. m., 115° 40' longitude E., 23° 50' latitude N.

It was due to the influence of this typhoon that the interisland steamer *Negros* was wrecked on May 26 south of Luzon near to the north of Romblon with the loss of about 60 or 70 lives.

*Typhoon over Batanes Islands and Formosa: June 2 and 3.*—This typhoon appeared on our Weather Maps on May 26th and 27th to the south of Yap in about 138° longitude E, between 6° and 7° latitude N. The typhoon moved to WNW. and NW. on the 27th to 29th, and to NNW. on the 30th; then it inclined again to WNW. on the 31st. On June 2, when the center was over the Balintang Channel between 122° and 123° longitude E, and in about 20° latitude N., there was a new change in the direction to NNW., the center passing over the Batanes at about 10 a. m. of the 2d and over Formosa on the 3d. The barometric minimum recorded at Basco, Batanes Islands, was 729.62 mm. at 10:30 a. m. of June 2. At about noon of June 3 the typhoon recurved northeastward.

The position of the typhoon at 6 a. m. of May 31 and June 1 to 6 was as follows:

May 31, 6 a. m., 128° 40' longitude E., 16° 45' latitude N.  
 June 1, 6 a. m., 125° 55' longitude E., 17° 45' latitude N.  
 June 2, 6 a. m., 122° 30' longitude E., 19° 55' latitude N.  
 June 3, 6 a. m., 120° 50' longitude E., 23° 30' latitude N.  
 June 4, 6 a. m., 124° 50' longitude E., 27° latitude N.  
 June 5, 6 a. m., 132° longitude E., 30° 25' latitude N.  
 June 6, 6 a. m., 147° 50' longitude E., 34° 40' latitude N.